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JPRS 82054

22 October 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2403

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22 October 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2403

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HAI HUNG FORCES PROTECT POL PIPELINE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Do Duc Hung: "Army and Hai Hung Public Security Forces Coordinate Closely to Protect POL Pipeline"]

[Text] Achieving accomplishments to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day (2 September), during the recent period the army and public security forces of Hai Hung have sent hundreds of cadres and entisted men to the villages through which the POL pipeline passes in order to monitor the situation and cooperate closely with the village self-defense militia and public security forces in fulfilling patrolling and control missions in order to protect the POL pipeline.

In the villages of Thanh An in Nam Thanh District and Dai Dong and Nang Tai in My Van District, the military and public security organs of Hai Hung Province strengthened the staffs of the local party committees and people's committees, organized night patrol and control units, and motivated the people to struggle against and prevent negative phenomena. Since then the number of incidents involving damaging the POL pipeline to steal POL in the localities through which the pipeline passes has greatly decreased.

The military and public security organs of Cam Binh District closely guided and led the village militia and self-defense forces promoted protection measures, promptly discovered a cracked pipeline segment, and mobilized on-the-spot forces to deal with the problem. At the same time, it immediately reported to the POL troops so that they could repair the pipeline and protect state property.

The military and public security organs of Hai Duong City assigned to the village military commands and public security organs of the villages the mission of working with the area police to closely monitor the segment of the pipeline in the area for which they are responsible. Furthermore, they guided the villages in posting notices to inform the people in areas through which the pipeline passes, so that they can pay attention to protecting it when they are producing.

The public security forces of Kim Mon District promptly discovered two incidents involving bad people damaging the pipeline and stealing POL. They arrested five people and recovered oil.

Because they applied the above measures well, during the recent operational cycles the army and public security forces of Hai Hung contributed positively to reducing losses by hundreds of tons of POL. The number of incidents involving bad people who damage the pipeline to steal POL has clearly declined. In Cam Binh District and Hai Duong City there have been no incidents of bad elements damaging the pipeline to steal state POL.

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CSO: 4209/19

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE PROMOTES SECURITY

BK121306 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 82 p 3

[Dinh Hung report]

[Text] Clearly seeing the dark and insidious scheme of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism to wage a multifaceted war of sabotage against our people, the party organization of Dong Xuan District, Phu Khanh Province, has adopted policies and measures aimed at promoting the movement for public order and security and countering enemy psychological warfare.

The district has a tortuous coast which extends for more than 60 km, serving as a hideout for counterrevolutionary elements from which to carry out activities aimed at disturbing public order and security. The district party committee has determined that the struggle to ensure political security is an important task of the local party organization, administration and people.

The district party committee has instructed grassroots-level party organizations to strengthen the system of proletarian dictatorship to make it capable of leading and organizing the mass revolutionary movement. Party chapters have appointed able and good party members to lead and consolidate public security and the armed forces and various mass organizations. In the strategically important coastal villages, the standing committee of the district party committee has guided each grassroots-level party organization in launching a movement to consolidate production collectives and to organize people's security teams for the task of protecting production and countering enemy psychological warfare. To date, 2,114 people's security teams have begun to operate on a regular basis throughout the district. These teams are organized on the basis of production units, with the chief or deputy chief of a production unit serving the chief of the people's security team. These teams have exposed the sources of more than 1,000 rumors spread by bad elements. Village party and administrative committees have promptly investigated and adequately dealt with all incidents.

To educate troublemakers, the Dong Xuan District party committee advocates taking them before the people. The people in various villages have enthusiastically participated in meetings held to educate criminals. During such

meetings, the people differentiate between cases: Some people committed crimes because of poor education, of discontent over unfulfilled personal interests, or of disputes with neighbors; but some made trouble or served as henchmen for the reactionaries deliberately. Popular suggestions have provided a firmer basis for the administration and the public security and armed forces to deal with each case correctly, thereby prompting the people to have greater confidence in the party leadership and to actively support the measures adopted by the administration.

From its experiences in leading and mobilizing the people to build security and national defense forces, the Dong Xuan District party organization has drawn the following initial lessons:

--First of all, party organizations must be built and consolidated and their purity and stability must be ensured. In strategically important areas, grassroots-level party organizations must regularly lead the people in building security and national defense forces. This task must be carried out in conjunction with control work aimed at purifying the ranks of these party organizations.

--In those areas vulnerable to enemy activities, greater efforts must be made to implement party and state positions and policies correctly to stabilize the people's living conditions. Only in this way can political security and public order and safety be ensured.

--Fishermen must be tightly organized and regularly educated in revolutionary vigilance and in the defense of the fatherland's security so that they may take the initiative in coping with all enemy schemes.

CSO: 4209/29

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CONFERENCE REVIEWS NAVAL COMMAND DEVELOPMENTS

BK071718 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 6 Oct 82

@Text] The 1982 conference of skippers of all naval vessels was held recently with the participation of representatives of skippers from vessels operating in various seas and from those naval units responsible for tasks in support of combat readiness, economic development and international duties.

The conference unanimously agreed that over the past year, since the first conference of skippers was held in September 1981, skippers of all naval vessels have undergone new changes in their operational skills as well as in their command ability. Despite the fact that they were operating under extremely difficult conditions, many vessels were still able to accomplish their missions in attacking enemy ships violating our territorial waters. During the course of training, many cadres matured rapidly.

Only 1 year after his graduation, the skipper of vessel 307 could assume command competently. His vessel has traveled a total of 2,000 nautical miles safe and sound, and has always hit targets during live firing exercises.

With regard to transportation, all cargo vessels have achieved an average transport capacity of 472,116 to 681,950 ton-nautical miles. Meanwhile, in the field of economic development, some of the fishing vessels have caught as many as 13.6 tons of fish each trip. Besides these achievements, weaknesses still exist in the tasks of these skippers, especially in the enforcement of discipline.

After they exchanged experiences in the field of command, the skippers were instructed on some aspects of such tasks as the management of troops by grass-roots cadres, the deployment of personnel to man ships, the performance of political work, the maintenance of technical and rear service facilities, the amendment of ship regulations, and the standardization of commanding cadres on ships.

An inspection of these skippers' ability in ship management and maneuvering conducted by the conference shows that all of them have met the requirements.

CSO: 4209/29

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRONG BASIC-LEVEL UNITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Build Strong Base-Level Units"]

[Text] Our army is becoming stronger every day. The scale of its base-level organization is also undergoing a new development.

The basic-level units, which directly fulfill all missions, are the final link in transforming the Party resolutions and the directives and orders of the upper echelon into reality. Only if the basic-level units at the regimental level are strong can there be conditions for building strong divisions, combat arms, corps, and military regions. Therefore, concentrating on building strong basic-level units is a key link in advancing our army to a professional, modern status.

In order to build strong base-level units, in correct accordance with their important position and role, it is first of all necessary to unify understanding and affirm the basic aspects which create the combined strength of the basic-level units.

The strength of the basic-level units must be manifested in the political strength of the unit as a whole, especially of the cadres, Party members, and Youth Union members. That strength is a high level of political consciousness; a strong, steadfast fighting will; absolute belief in the leadership of the Party and the development of the revolution; always clearly understanding the situation and missions of the revolution and of the unit; having close solidarity and strict discipline; resolutely overcoming all difficulties; making all-out efforts; and outstandingly fulfilling all missions that are assigned.

The strength of basic-level units must also be outstandingly manifested in a high level of combat readiness. No matter what the circumstances and conditions, the unit must always be in a state of readiness to fight and win. The decisive matter in the high level of combat readiness of units is the creation of a corps of cadres at the various levels who are capable of organizing, commanding, and training, in order to ensure that all cadres and enlisted men have good combat skills, have a professional work style, and can expertly use the weapons with which they are equipped.

The army's combat strength depends to a very important degree on its technical equipment and its skill in using its technical facilities. Therefore, in order to

have strong base-level units we cannot but do a good job of maintaining and storing equipment and weapons and using as effectively as possible all equipment and weapons in combat and work.

Concern for improving the material and spiritual living conditions of the unit is a very basic task in creating the strength of base-level units. If the living conditions of the troops are good, that will exert a comprehensive influence on the thoughts, sentiment, and health of the troops and on the spirit of emulation and discipline of the unit. Under the circumstances of there still being difficulties and deficiencies, doing a good job of organizing the unit's living conditions will cause the cadres and enlisted men to become content, confident, close to the unit and the missions and, in many instances, will be the cause of over-all progress by the unit.

Those basic aspects are closely interrelated and create the combined strength of the base-level units. If one of those aspects is not strong or does not receive adequate attention, that will lead to the situation of the unit making "distorted," uneven progress, sometimes rising, sometimes falling, and not uniform and solid.

Our army is learning initial lessons and gaining initial experience in building base-level units. The basic strength of many base-level units is creating solid premises. That is solidity with regard to will, to notable progress in the ability to act, especially on the part of cadres and Party members, and to concern for the maintenance of weapons and facilities and for living conditions. However, in all base-level units limitations are still being exposed; especially, the command apparatus does not yet operate harmoniously and uniformly and the command cadres are not yet thoroughly familiar with the various aspects of the work, so progress at the base level is not yet uniform and solid.

Building strong base-level units is a responsibility of every individual, every sector, and every echelon. All activities of upper-echelon commanders and organs must be oriented toward serving the base level, toward creating additional capability to help the base level progress, especially by helping the units improve the leadership ability of the Party organization and develop the role of the commander.

All cadres and men in the units must have a sense of responsibility, always fully grasp their missions, clearly understand their responsibilities, concentrate all of their efforts, positively develop the good points and correct the deficiencies, build units that are strong in all regards, and continually contribute to increasing our army's fighting strength.

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GSO: 4209/19

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT OF BASIC-LEVEL COMMAND CADRES URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Command Cadres of Basic-Level Units"]

[Text] The command cadres of the basic-level units are completely responsible to the upper echelon for all aspects of the work and activity of the base-level units, from political and military matters to technical and rear-services matters, and from personnel to the weapons and material and spiritual lives of the troops.

If the problem posed for building a strong unit is attaining strength with regard to politics, combat readiness, material bases, and living conditions, they are also the most basic, important contents, on which the unit commanders must concentrate their own activities and those of the unit.

Under the present conditions, the basic-level commanders cannot merely specialize in one aspect but must firmly grasp the over-all situation, including all work of the units. They must be responsible for everything but not do others' work for them, and assign tasks but not give blank checks. That is both an art and an indispensable working method of commanders.

However, in our units at present not all commanders are capable of doing so. Some commanders are constantly busy because they dare not assign any task, whether large or small, to their subordinates. Some of them assume "responsibility for everything" by assigning all tasks to subordinate echelons and organs, without truly becoming involved in any specific task. Some people grasp only one task and know practically nothing about the other tasks.

The problem that is posed for commanders of basic-level units at the present time is knowing how to develop and fully utilize the capabilities of the subordinate echelons and organs, and by that means thoroughly understand the common tasks, and knowing how to combine education and work assignments with monitoring, supervising, and control. If that is to be accomplished, they must steel themselves so that they can have the necessary level and all-round ability of people who command base-level units. They must understand and be capable of carrying out political work, Party work, and military training work, and concentrate on cultivating cadres and maintaining army discipline, correctly implement the systems and stipulations, ensure the material-technical bases, and ensure the troops' living conditions. Those are conditions for the base-level unit commanders to correctly and effectively manage the command and education apparatus and supervise and control the subordinate echelons and organs.

Commanders who are effective basic-level unit commanders are people who, when asked by the upper echelon about the unit's situation do not need the subordinate echelons and organs, but are themselves able to report accurately on what the upper echelon needs to know because they are always fully abreast of the various aspects of the unit's work.

The skilled commander knows how to work scientifically and with selected emphasis, and not continually spread his intelligence and effort among all tasks, but when managing the apparatus, or when commanding, knowing how to concentrate on such principal tasks as cultivating cadres -- a major task which exerts a decisive effect on the other tasks -- or, in each period of time, knowing how to concentrate on ad hoc, urgent tasks in order to complete them definitively in a certain period of time.

An important matter that must receive the attention of commanders is that in work relations with the subordinate echelons and organs, when tasks are assigned they must be assigned in correct accordance with functions, clearly, and specifically, with consideration being given to advantages, difficulties, conditions, and capabilities, and with positive cultivation and assistance, and good control and supervision, so that the lower echelons and organs can fulfill their missions well.

Furthermore, the commanders themselves must continually cultivate themselves and improve their skills in all respects, and not wait to attend official classes, but always study while working, first of all studying and thoroughly understanding the resolutions, directives, orders, and stipulations, and the documents sent down by the upper echelon, firmly grasping the army's missions and the missions of the unit, and closely monitoring the current situation in the nation and in the world, in order to fulfill their responsibilities well. One of the practical study methods is recapitulating the experiences of each cycle, period, and task, in order to improve their ability to command and manage units and cultivate the subordinate echelons and organs and the lower-echelon cadres.

In order to have strong basic-level units, an important condition is that there must be strong command cadres. The cadres commanding base-level units must clearly realize their role, positions, and heavy responsibility in order to continually advance until they are equal to their responsibilities, and endeavor to study all aspects -- political, military, and specialized-technical -- and forge work styles and working methods in order to command well, achieve solidarity with the lower echelon and staff organs, and mobilize all cadres and men to work together to build strong units.

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CSO: 4209/19

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GIA LAI-CONG TUM FORCES SAID COMBAT-READY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sept 82 p 3

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "In Gia Lai-Cong Tum Basic-Level Armed Forces Prepared to Fight and Maintain Security"]

[Text] Carrying out its emulation contract among the Central Highlands provinces, the military organ of Gia Lai-Cong Tum has promoted the building of strong basic level armed forces which have a high degree of combat readiness and maintain political security and social order and security in the localities.

During the past 6 months the provincial and districts have held many specialized meetings regarding the building of self-defense militia bases, with Sa Thay District -- a border district in the northwestern part of the province -- serving as the test point, in order to gain experience in order to expand that model to the entire province. Sa Thay District has done a good job of building mobile militia forces and on-the-spot forces. Its ratio of self-defense militia in comparison to the other districts has increased by from 3 to 5 percent. All of the districts have strong mobile units which train continuously in accordance with combat plans to defend the border. During the recent period, in addition to consolidating and perfecting organization, the localities have accepted nearly 300 militiamen and trained more than 400 village and subward military cadres.

The self-defense militia in the province must also coordinate with the regular troops in organizing many operations to mop up reactionaries who operate surreptitiously in the jungle-and-mountains area, and motivate the local people to always be on guard against the enemy's sabotage plots, promote production, and build rich and strong villages. Many villages, such as An Ba in Chu Xe District, Gia Xao in Chu Pah District, Gia Lau in Chu Pong District, Ja Pang in Man Giang District, etc., have fought well.

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CSO: 4209/19

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BINH TRI THIEN DISTRICT FORMS COMBAT-ALERT MILITIA UNITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Tam: "Trieu Hai District in Binh Tri Thien Sets Up Combat-Alert Militia Units to Defend Key Areas"]

[Text] In order to defend the bridges, dikes and dams, river mouths, sea shores, and railroad stations, and maintain order and security in the highly populated areas, the villages of Hai Chanh, Hai Thuong, Trieu An, Ha Le, etc., have combat-alert militia units. Each unit has 6 to 12 members, who are granted land and facilities by the cooperatives so that they can be self-sufficient in production and gradually stabilize their living conditions. In addition to training in accordance with the common program of the militia forces, the above-mentioned combat-alert units also study the use of 12.7 mm and 37 mm guns in order to be prepared to fight the enemy carrying out sabotage by air. The combat-alert militia team of Hai Chanh Village has become self-sufficient with regard to clothing and has met some of the families' needs. The team has also cooperated with the other forces in carrying out many mopping-up campaigns, made more than 120 arrests, and confiscated for the state and the people 30,000 dong and tens of tons of goods.

The combat-alert militia teams of the villages of Trieu An and Trieu Van, along with the border defense public security forces, made arrests in and broke up many attempts to flee by sea and illegally infiltrate the border in the locality.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 3 TROOPS PROMOTE SECURITY MOVEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Huy Phuong: "In Military Region 3, Troops Serve as Activists in Promoting Movement for All the People to Maintain Political Security and Social Order and Safety"]

[Text] Along with maintaining combat readiness, the armed forces of Military Region 3 recently have worked with the party committee echelons, administrations, and People's Public Security units of the localities in strengthening education to heighten the revolutionary vigilance of the masses and launching a movement for all the people to participate in opposing negativism and maintaining political security and social order and safety.

The "three alerts gongs" "security canes," "plant bamboo around around the villages and hamlets" and "all the people guard and patrol" movements, and the movement to build safe local units and build a battle position in the hearts of the people have risen in all localities and units in the Military Region. The consolidation of the self-defense militia detachments and the formation of people's security teams in the key areas have received attention.

At present, 89 percent of the villages and 77 percent of the subwards in the Military Region have national defense security platoons and squads. All of the villages, subwards, districts, cities, and municipalities have well-trained self-defense militia companies, battalions, regiments, and divisions. The concentrated border defense and self-defense militia forces are well trained and always do a good job of patrolling and guarding in order to do a good job of grasping the situation in the region, especially in the key areas. Therefore, they have promptly uncovered and stopped hundreds of instances of infiltration and sabotage and captured practically everyone involved in attempts to flee abroad. In comparison to the first 6 months of 1981, this year, this year the number of violations of order and security declined by 34 percent and the number of thefts declined by 35 percent. To date, in the Military Region, the units of which are competing to emulate Pham Kha Village in Nam Thanh District, Hai Hung Province, the leading "order and security" unit, 14.6 percent of the villages are ranked as equal to Pham Kha and 73 percent of the villages are classified as good in security work. In Cat Hai District, Hai Phong, a district with many islands, since the beginning of the year there have been no serious law violations and the district armed forces have captured a number of bad people who came from elsewhere and detained four Chinese boats

which violated our waters. In Yen Loc Village in Ha Nam Ninh, in past years there were many robberies, but this year no serious incidents have occurred. The cooperative recovered 12 mau of land that had been encroached upon illegally and brought them into production. Culturally, the people have attained the Level-2 general education level and the cadres and youths have attained the Level-2 general education level.

The situation in the localities in the Military Zone has become increasingly stable. The movement for all the people to do security and order work has been formed organizationally, is operating effectively, and has stopped the negative manifestations and the psychological warfare activities. All of the enemy's sabotage activities have been exposed and smashed. The Military Region's slogan -- "When security is good the people sleep peacefully" -- is being achieved.

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CSO: 4209/19

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 4 BUILDS 'SECURE AND VICTORIOUS' UNITS

Hanoi QUAN DOIN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Doang Yen: "Military Region 4 Builds "Secure, Victorious Unit" Models, Opposes Enemy's Many-Sided War of Destruction"]

[Text] Military Region 4 is launching a deep, extensive movement among the units and localities in the military region to build model "secure, victorious" villages, enterprises, organs, and units, and to oppose the enemy's many-sided war of destruction.

Since the beginning of the year the military region has carefully examined the situation in many units and localities, gradually perfected the methods for opposing the enemy's many-sided war of destruction, and determined the objectives of the "secure, victorious unit" models in the villages, subwards, and regular army units, making them part of the contents of emulation agreements, trying them out at a number of locations, and rapidly expanding their scope.

The Military Region Party Committee held a joint meeting with the secretaries of the provincial party committees, the heads of the propaganda-training sections of the provincial party committees, and the heads of the provincial public security units, to unify knowledge, evaluations, policies, and measures for opposing the enemy's many-sided war of destruction in the military region. The Military Region then briefed its network of lecturers and sent them to many municipalities, cities, organs, units, etc., to extensively disseminate the necessary contents. The Military Region's political department also guided the political directors of the units regarding the plan for the ideological-cultural work, and in implementing decisions and plans to oppose the enemy's many-sided war of destruction. Such contents directly improved consciousness of the nature, objectives, schemes, and forces used by the enemy in that war, and thereby strengthened the viewpoints and responsibility of cadres at the various levels with regard to building units and localities that are strong in all regards, and took the initiative in defeating the enemy's many-sided war of destruction.

The movement to build "secure, victorious units" in the villages and subwards began in a number of trial districts in three provinces, in which the districts were made the development base. The self-defense militia forces in nearly all districts, cities, and municipalities were rectified with regard to their organization, command, operational mode, and training. The districts of Ky Son, Ky Anh, Huong Son,

Huong Dien, Huong Hoa, and Phu Loc carried out maneuvers, and some places also carried out maneuvers in opposing the enemy's war of destruction.

The Military Region worked with the provinces in guiding a number of districts, cities, and municipalities in organizing forces in order to launch struggle campaigns against the psychological warfare schemes and negative phenomena; to mop up and punish reactionaries, hooligans, and blackmarketers who spread reactionary culture; to eliminate superstition, etc. To date, there have been created in Binh Tri Thien the Hai Thuong "secure, victorious village" model in Trieu Hai District and models in two subwards and 13 other demonstration villages. In Nghe Tinh Province there are such villages as Tien Thuy in Quynh Luu District, Nghi Huong in Nghi Loc District, etc. Among the Military Region's armed forces there are groups H06, H83, M6, and Infantry Group 1 and Group 6 of the local troops. Recently, the Military Region and the military commands of three provinces went to Hai Thuong Village and local Infantry Group 6 to gain on-the-spot experience in order to promptly expand the movement throughout the military zone.

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CSO: 4209/19

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES BETTER OFFICER TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of Training Officers"]

[Text] During the 1982-1983 academic year the higher military schools will receive new students. They will be the first officer candidates to be selected in accordance with the new student selection system, in accordance with a decision of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. They are youths inside and outside the army who are recommended by the unit or the Youth Union chapter, have taken an examination, and have been selected. Most of them are students who have graduated from general middle schools and have volunteered to study to become officers and serve in the army for a long time.

From now on, every year a large number of students will be transferred from the general schools to the military schools. That is a new development in training and is a change in the method of selecting students for the military schools. That situation poses for the higher military schools the necessity of promptly studying and evaluating their new students, in order to have appropriate forms and measures for leading education and training, in order to promptly stabilize the students ideologically and prepare them for training, thus attaining the highest results. Whether the students progress rapidly or slowly depends largely on the management, education, and training methods of the higher military schools.

During the initial period of study the students cannot become accustomed to the military way of life, or become completely stabilized ideologically. The students' study process is a process of developing their qualities, way of life, and thought which cadres and instructors must clearly understand in order to do a good job of teaching and managing. The students have not been trained in a recruit program, so they are usually confused in carrying out orders, statutes, and regulations, and have habits which are not appropriate to military activities. Furthermore, their military knowledge is still limited and their life experience is still poor. The schools must have detailed, meticulous guidance plans. Moreover, the students must have highly autonomous and enlightened methods to attain lasting results. If they are sincerely instructed the students will be content in their study and gradually adapt to the professional way of life.

The instructors, fully understanding the students in education and training, must know how to build on the results of the students' military, political, cultural, and scientific-technical study in general schools in order to train and educate them, and must also know how to exploit the dynamism of youth and the love of science and social activity capabilities of youths, and cultivate the positive factors in order to create a seething movement in study and training.

The training process is a process of fully understanding the situation and missions, fully understanding the training objectives and regulations, and grasping the teaching and study methods of the higher military schools and the requirements that must be attained during the academic year. All educational activities of the schools must be scientifically based and reflect the immediate and long-range intentions regarding officer training. The schools, grasping the slogan of truly realistic training and combining study with practice, must pay all-out attention to training students from a low level to a high level, advancing from the smallest things in daily life to the peaks of science, so that they can advance from being a model soldier and student to being a communist party member and an officer in the future.

5616

CSO: 4209/19

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

NAVAL COMBAT READINESS--In carrying out an emulation pledge in conjunction with the air force and the air defense force, the navy has initiated many widespread emulation movements and has scored initial achievements in various fields of activities. All naval units have constantly heightened their vigilance, gradually increased their fighting strength and firmly safeguarded the fatherland's territorial waters. Patrol boat units have undergone training and have carried out coordinated patrols for safeguarding the territorial waters. They have detected and seized tens of foreign boats and junks for their violations of the fatherland's territorial waters. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82]

PUBLIC SECURITY MAINTENANCE--Haiphong Municipality and Quang Ninh Province have coordinated with each other in working out measures to maintain public order and security and to protect socialist property. They have set up a security control system along the coasts and various rivers and wharfs of the two localities. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Oct 82]

9TH MR MEMBERSHIP CARDS--The political department of the 9th Military Region recently distributed membership cards to 27 units of almost 3,000 members. These are units that have scored outstanding achievements in national building and defense as well as in carrying out their international obligation tasks. Before receiving their cards, these units attended courses to overcome their erroneous thinkings and strengthen their membership quality. [BK091449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CSSR YOUTH CONGRESS--The third congress of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youths opened in Prague on 1 October. Attending the congress were delegations from 60 countries and West Berlin. The delegation from Vietnam was led by Vu Mao, member of the VCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. [BK071327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Oct 82]

STUDENTS IN KIEV--On 10 October Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and talked to Vietnamese students in Kiev. He cordially inquired about their daily lives and studies, talked to them about the Vietnamese people's past efforts and achievements in fulfilling the two strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress. He urged the students to strive to enhance their quality and improve their studies in order to contribute to building the nation and strengthening the Vietnam-Soviet solidarity and friendship. [Text] [BK130802 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 82]

SRV-USSR YOUTH MEETING--On 11 October Ho Chi Minh City held a press conference on the friendly and solidarity meeting between Vietnamese and Soviet youths to be held in Ho Chi Minh City in the spring of 1983. This is the fifth of the traditional meetings held every 2 years by youths of the two countries. Along with grasping the objectives and contents of the action program of the coming meeting to strengthen the solidarity and friendship with the Soviet land and people, the Ho Chi Minh youths are shifting their tasks to fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1982 state plan, wiping out social vices and decadent culture and participating in tasks concerning market management and stabilization of prices. [Text] [BK130642 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION SECRETARY URGES STUDY OF PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 pp 1-6

[Article by Vu Mao, a member of the VCP Central Committee and First Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: "Fully Understand the Resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, Organize and Mobilize the Nation's Youths to Victoriously Fulfill the Union's Revolutionary Action Programs"]

[Text] Our country's revolution is now facing new missions. The resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress delineated the directions, lines, and economic-social objectives that must be attained during the 1981-1985 period and in future years. The resolutions of the Congress are strongly inspiring the entire Party and the entire population, especially our country's young generation, to endeavor to contribute effectively to transforming the revolution in all spheres, in order to continue to advance our country in the enterprise of building and defending the socialist homeland.

Manifesting the aspirations and determination of the nation's youths with regard to the victorious fulfillment of the missions assigned by the Party, in May 1982 the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held its Fourth Plenum to study and thoroughly understand the important documents of the Fifth Party Congress and approved a resolution of the Youth Union Central Committee intended to begin the comprehensive fulfillment of the basic missions set forth by the Party Congress for the youth movement and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union Party Committee, which has specific, realistic contents and manifests the change in the Youth Union's working mode in many activities, was enthusiastically responded to by the Youth Union echelons and was warmly supported by the state sectors and the mass organizations.

The present mission of our Youth Union is to urgently organize the effective fulfillment of the missions set forth in the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee with regard to breadth and depth, with determination to gradually transform the spirit, viewpoints, and thought of our Party regarding youths in the new situation into lively reality in our society, especially in the labor, study, and continual combat readiness of our country's youths. If that is to be accomplished, the Youth Union cadres must organize study to firmly grasp the contents and the new problems set forth in the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee.

That is a resolution that both meets the all-round requirements of the enterprise of organizing, educating, and mobilizing youths to make contributions and steel themselves, and sets forth the cutting-edge missions, especially in the economy, on which we must concentrate our strength in order to do a good job of resolving.

The following are the basic spirit and the main problems that were discussed during the Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee.

1. Carry out deep and broad education regarding the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress. Build solid revolutionary confidence, a spirit of advancing, and a way of life appropriate to the nation's situation.

The resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress are sharp ideological weapons of our Party and population. Their correct and creative political, economic-social, national defense-security, and other directions and lines, are illuminating each step of the advance of our country's revolution. With regard to the youth work and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Fifth Party Congress paid much attention to illuminating many problems regarding the viewpoint and line of proselytizing youths in the new situation, while also pointing out for us the immediate and long-range missions of the Youth Union and the youth movement.

The political activity requirements of the Fifth Party Congress Resolution enable all cadres, Youth Union members, and youths to fully understand the nation's situation and the plots and schemes of the enemy, to understand all of the basic problems regarding the directions, lines, policies, and missions set forth by the Party Congress for the entire party, the entire population, and our country's young generation. Furthermore, by means of political activity attention must be paid to strengthening the pride of cadres, Youth Union members, and youths in the glorious party, which has led and organized all great victories of the nation; their pride in their heroic people, who have overcome all difficulties, fought arduously, and sacrificed under the banner of the Party; and their pride in the generation of Vietnamese youths, which has followed the Party in achieving countless feats of arms over a period of more than half a century. The Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee clearly established the position and importance of educating youths in traditions at the present time, in order to enable youths to fully integrate themselves with the nation, the people, and the party.

The Plenum set forth the requirements of applying many forms and many different activities to serve the teaching of traditions in a lively, attractive manner; positively creating such good practices as visiting the cemeteries of war dead, helping the families of wounded soldiers, etc.

Only on the basis of improving the knowledge and raising the level of consciousness, and especially of bolstering the youth's awareness and spirit of collective mastery and their legitimate pride in the nation and the party, can we create strong revolutionary confidence and strengthen revolutionary confidence and strengthen their will to endeavor to fulfill their missions and build a way of life that is appropriate to the actual conditions is appropriate to the actual conditions of our country at the present time. In view of the situation of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers, are waging a many-sided war of destruction, especially with regard to

economics, and are waging psychological warfare, we must continue to maintain the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the spirit of combat readiness on the part of Youth Union members and youths, in order to struggle against all cunning and insidious plots, schemes, and act of the enemy, protect the homeland, and protect political security and social order and safety.

In order to help all cadres, Youth Union members, and youths to fully understand the party line, the Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee stressed changing the organizational forms of political activity, so that they can be appropriate to the characteristics and level of youths. In principle, that change brings into play the consciousness and role of mastery, and the sense of responsibility, of each cadre, Youth Union member, and youths, and requires everyone to join in, share difficulties, and share the load, not stand outside, make demands, and be confused. In order to avoid the situation of only using only the forms of passing on information and soliciting opinions, all political activities must now use all forms together, first of all doing a good job of preparing discussions, the exchange of opinions, dialogues, etc. All legitimate opinions and questions of youths must be thoroughly answered. The cultural-artistic activities must be well organized so that their contents can serve the political activities. All-out efforts must be made to hold many prepared-in-advance youth forums, examinations regarding the resolutions, young Youth Union member propaganda examinations, etc. Study and discussion must be combined with visits to advanced models, listening to collective and individual reports, etc.

In political activities, a number of intimate problems in the sphere of the thought and life of youths must be brought out for discussion and debate in order to clearly delineate the boundary between correctness and error. For example, our youths must create a good way of life, effectively struggle against negative phenomena, etc.

By means of political activities we must motivate youths to both help one another grasp the basic contents of the party resolutions and help one another in their daily life, beginning with specific gestures and acts which are often regarded as small but which are practical, help the collective, and help the youths themselves.

Here there is both the role of education and the role of specific, meticulous guidance and exemplariness. In other words, it is the method of flexibly applying the education forms and methods in the change we want to bring about.

2. Organize and motivate the youths of the entire nation to victoriously fulfill the economic-social action programs and contribute to creating a material basis for building and defending the homeland.

The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress clearly pointed out the matter of "bringing into play the assault role (of youths) in the enterprise of building socialism and defending the homeland, and motivating youths to take the lead in the movement to compete in labor and exercise economy."

The economic-social strategy set forth by the Party Congress for the coming years is a direction of action and struggle for all of our cadres, Youth Union members, and youths. What should be done to develop with high effectiveness the assault role of youths in fulfilling economic-social missions? The Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi

Minh Youth Union Central Committee set aside much time to carefully discuss and exchange opinions regarding that question. On the basis of recapitulating the actual activities during recent years, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union unanimously approved the mode of drafting revolutionary action programs in the Youth Union's economic-social activities. That is a synthesis and heightening of many forms of Youth Union economic and social activities, and also creates a new quality in combining the guidance of contents and the guidance of implementation measures.

The significance of the drafting of economic-social action programs on the new scale at present is that it:

- Contributes to more clearly determining, and concentrating more on the objectives of each economic-social activity of the Youth Union in each period of time, and enables those activities to attain real effectiveness with regard to a specific common objective, for example, contributing to resolving difficulties regarding food, providing jobs for youths, etc.

- Contributing to creating coordination among the different activities in the Youth Union system (the provincial, district, and basic levels), in order to strengthen those activities so that they can support one another, stimulate the development of one another, and gradually overcoming the situation of incoherence and isolation among the various activities in the present youth movement.

- Partially meeting the ardent aspirations of youths who want to make contributions in action movements that are tightly organized and led and have struggle norms for each period and collective, as well as for each individual. The drafting of programs is an activity form that has a youth flavor and reflects the psychology of youths.

- Contributing to creating a new guidance style: guiding according to programs, i.e. first of all there must be contents, and we must not make generalized appeals but must carry out preliminary recapitulations, final recapitulations, inspections, and evaluations of results, and not arbitrarily doing whatever one wants. Guidance according to programs also contributes to gradually overcoming the disease of bureaucratism and aloofness from the masses on the part of some of our Youth Union cadres.

- Contributing to creating coordination between the Youth Union organization and the state sectors and social associations. In our system, the sectors of the state operate according to plan. Coordination between the program of the Youth Union and the plans of the state sectors is essentially long-range coordination to attain common goals and the gradual overcoming of the situation of coordinating in each season and task and the lack of initiative, which limits results, which should be greater.

Along with drafting action programs with the significance discussed above, the Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Committee stressed plan guidance. There is an extremely close relationship between the action programs and planning. On the basis of the programs approved by the Youth Union Central Committee, the localities must draft plans to carry out those programs. The Youth

Union's work plans are not based on subjective desires, on the aspirations of one echelon or another, but are part of the state's over-all plans. They are drafted on the basis of the actual situation and are supported by the state and made part of its plans. For that reason, during the present phase we are positively drafting programs but must at the same time pay special attention to guiding plan drafting.

With that way of posing the question, the Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee, in addition to setting forth the permanent tasks that must be strengthened, determined that the drafting of revolutionary action programs was a good activity mode which has been verified under actual conditions and now must be improved, perfected, and applied on a national scale. The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union unanimously approved three economic-social activity programs of youths which are in nature leading-edge: the "Grain production program," the "Economizing program," and the "Participate in providing employment program."

The specific contents of the above-mentioned programs were clearly recorded in the resolution of the Central Committee. Those programs are very practical, are appropriate to the capabilities of the Youth Union and the youth movement, and especially are very appropriate to the economic-social directions and guidance thoughts of our Party and state.

For that reason, although only a short time has passed since the Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union, under the leadership of the local party Committee echelons many Youth Union echelons have rather quickly grasped, and begun the drafting of, the action programs.

Recently the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held a joint conference to discuss coordination in guidance and assistance in order to create conditions for the Youth Union organizations at the various levels to effectively implement the grain production program, with concentration on four important aspects: participating in building a seedstock system; organizing and mobilizing a movement to effectively produce, process, and use the various kinds of fertilizer; participating in the insect and disease prevention and elimination, and crop protection, activities; and promoting the production and processing of subsidiary food crops. The Plenum was very successful and was warmly applauded by the provincial and municipal Youth Union echelons and the agricultural bureaus and services.

On the front of defending the homeland and ensuring political security and social order and safety, the Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee set forth the mission of educating and motivating youths to enthusiastically register to fulfill their military obligations, take pre-induction physicals, and enlist when so ordered. At the same time, the Youth Union has a plan for receiving demobilized military personnel and does a good job of implementing the army's rear area policies toward them when they return to the locality. Furthermore, it is necessary to widely develop the form of coordinating the three forces: the People's Army, the People's Public Security forces, and the local youths.

Along those lines, at the beginning of July 1982 the Ministry of Interior and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union issued a joint resolution on the youth work in the enterprise of protecting the homeland. The joint resolution stated that "There must be close, permanent, and full coordination between the Central Committee of the Youth Union and the Ministry of Interior, and between the Youth Union and the public security forces and echelons, in order to bring into play the collective mastership right of youths, and educate, motivate, and organize youths to fulfill assault roles on the front of protecting political security and maintaining social safety. At the same time, it is necessary to contribute to building increasingly stronger people's public security forces and Youth Union organizations."

The joint conference, the joint resolutions, etc., between the Youth Union organization and the state organs at the central and local levels following the Fifth Party Congress further clarified a viewpoint of our party: "All sectors, state organs, and mass organizations, and society as a whole, are responsible for motivating youths and teenagers; there must be a division of labor and close coordination in order to perform that task well."

As stated above, that coordination will be highly effective and exert a strong effect once the Youth Union organization attains self-sufficiency in its action programs, and by that means the role of the Youth Union its prestige in society will be enhanced.

3. Endeavor to build and consolidate the Youth Union organization. Do a good job of rallying youths. Strengthen the HCM Vanguard Teenagers Unit and HCM Children's Unit work and the teenagers' movement.

The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated, "Our Party always correctly evaluates the fine nature and revolutionary capabilities of youths and the political role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union."

Fully understanding the spirit and contents of the mission of building and consolidating the Youth Union organization set forth by the Party, the resolution of the Third Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee on the organizational work posed many problems that must be resolved. The Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union set aside time to review the tasks that have been performed, while also setting forth a number of tasks the performance of which must be continued.

The basic spirit of the Fourth Plenum regarding the organizational work are:

-- Continuing to do a good job of carrying out the campaign to "Build strong basic-level Youth Union organizations," so that the basic-level Youth Union organizations, the Youth Union chapters, and the Youth Union members can be capable of organizing and fulfilling the five missions of the basic-level Youth Union organizations and the five missions of Youth Union members, as stipulated by the Statutes.

-- Perfecting the apparatus of the Youth Union echelons, especially at the district and basic echelons. Improving working methods, promulgating work statutes of the Youth Union echelons, and strengthening the effectiveness of the Youth Union's guidance.

In the work of perfecting the entire apparatus it is necessary to pay special attention to training and cultivating cadres. We all understand that the cadre work has a great importance with regard to the fulfillment of all missions assigned by the Party. The training and cultivation of cadres to meet the requirements of the revolutionary missions in the new situation is a permanent task which requires continuous efforts, and especially requires a relatively comprehensive plan. But we must not wait but must carry it out step by step. In the immediate future, in addition to training in the schools and the short-term and long-term classes of the Party and the Youth Union, including the management schools and classes of the state, it is necessary to fully utilize the form of on-the-spot cultivation (preliminary and final recapitulations), and especially the form of training (general training and topical training). That form has the advantage of rapidly completing the cultivation cycle, the cadres who complete their study can put their knowledge to work immediately after returning, and large numbers can be cultivated.

-- Do a good job of rallying youths on the basis of recapitulating the rich experiences of a number of bases, especially those at the provincial level in the south (Kien Giang, Thuan Hai, and Ho Chi Minh City) which were brought up during a conference on the Vietnam Federation of Youth work held recently in Ho Chi Minh City. In the north the provincial and municipal Youth Union chapters must set up Federation of Youth units at the subward and town levels, and set up Association of College Students chapters in the colleges.

The viewpoint of our Party with regard to rallying youths is to enable all youths to realize their position in the socialist system. We must endeavor to rally youths in many rich, varied forms in order to educate them in revolutionary activities. That must be done in order to contribute positively to opposing all insidious plots and schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who, in league with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are endeavoring to influence our youths.

-- Continue to carry out the "The entire Youth Union participates in party building" campaign. It is necessary to develop it into a movement and Youth Union members to become outstanding Youth Union members, and on that basis the Youth Union organization selects and cultivates the outstanding Youth Union members who have been selected by the Youth Union chapters so that they can be introduced to the Party.

As stated by the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, "The Youth Union, an arm and reserve unit of the Party, must positively encourage and guide the Youth Union members' participation in party building." Clearly understanding that spirit, it is necessary to recapitulate the "The entire Youth Union participates in party building" campaign, with the objective of learning lessons in order to transform the campaign into a permanent activity of the Youth Union.

The Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the HCM Communist Youth Union stressed the importance of the task of building and consolidating the Youth Union organization in the present situation, and affirmed that organization is intended principally to ensure victory in activities, to consolidate the accomplishments of political-ideological education, and to enable cadres, Youth Union members, and youths to play a socialist collective mastership role in all spheres of social activity.

With regard to the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit and the HCM Children's Unit, the Fourth Plenum of the HCM Youth Union further clarified the difficult, long-range, but very glorious mission the Party assigned to the Youth Union: "... educating teenagers and children and guiding the HCM Vanguard Youth Unit and the HCM Children's Unit" by means of the following specific work programs:

-- Promoting all aspects of the teenagers' movement, educating and guiding the children in obeying the five instructions of Uncle Ho and, in the immediate future, continuing the campaign to teach revolutionary virtue and creating a movement among them to "say good things and do good deeds."

-- In addition to organizing units in the schools, it is necessary to organize them in the subwards and hamlets in order to bring into the units those who are unable to attend school. They must be taught to operate in accordance with the unit's regulations and the unit member programs. Special attention must be paid to 13 and 14-year-olds, when they are about to reach the maximum age of unit members, in order to create conditions for them to endeavor to become Youth Union members and positively help the units fulfill the promise made at the Fourth Party Congress to introduce 2 million mature unit members who are fully qualified for admittance into the Youth Union.

-- Expanding such activities of the teenagers' movement as the movement to draft small-scale plans oriented toward production and economizing, and providing them step-by-step vocational guidance. During the five-year plan (1981-1985), their small-scale plans must be oriented toward contributing to the construction of "Red Kerchief" hotels and they must be encouraged to produce and save 5 million kilograms of grain, plant and protect 5 million fruit trees and wood-producing trees, raise 5 million head of poultry, and collect 5 million kilograms of paper of the various kinds.

Their age group is a preparatory age group, not a responsibility-bearing age group, so the Youth Union's mission toward them is that of contributing effectively to helping them prepare comprehensively to become resolute, brave, intelligent, and creative youths who are competent and are prepared to fight and sacrifice under the banner of the Party. That mission is also a mission of the entire proletarian dictatorship system and our entire society, as the Party has clearly indicated, but our Party plays an extremely important role.

4. Positively improve guidance from the central level down to the basic level. Gradually advance to achieving programization. Pay attention to building models.

The change in the Youth Union's activity mode will inevitably lead to a change in guidance. That is a matter of a law-like nature.

The activities of the Party must under all circumstances be manifested in the form of a mass movement, and if there is to be a mass movement there must be objectives, working methods, and struggle norms for the masses. Those aspects will be concentrated in action programs aimed at the weak links with the characteristics mentioned above. Therefore, program guidance is a new method of guidance which cannot be the same as guidance in the past. If guidance is like that of the past the program will stand still and cannot operate.

If the programs are to be effectively guided, at the minimum the following processes must be ensured:

- Two-way and many-directional communications (vertically within the Youth Union and between the Youth Union and the outside) in order to grasp the situation, especially the difficulties, so that they can be promptly resolved.
- Inspections, including vertical inspections and diagonal inspections. Inspections are levers in program guidance. They are carried out in many forms.
- Preliminary recapitulations and final recapitulations (with attention being given to statistics).

The basic spirit of the Fourth Plenum of the HCM Communist Youth Union in positively improving the guidance of the Youth Union echelons is endeavoring to gradually achieve programization and planification, regarding programization and planification as the concentration points for the present forms of the Youth Union work, and improving plan guidance from top to bottom by achieving programization. That spirit was concretized in the form of requirements in the last part of the resolution. The Fourth Plenum of the HCM Communist Youth Union Central Committee also paid attention to creating models for activity programs for each aspect, each group, etc., such as economic, school, scientific-technical cadre, and other action programs, as well as programs for each Youth Union echelons.

The all-round implementation of the basic viewpoints, thoughts, and missions set forth by the Fifth Party Congress for the youth movement and the HCM Communist Youth Union includes many great, specific tasks. Therefore, there must be a period of time and close cooperation between the Youth Union organizations and the state sectors, the mass organizations, and society as a whole.

Under the direct leadership, concern, and hospitable care of the VCP Central Committee and the Political Bureau, led by the respected General Secretary Le Duan, and following the direction of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, and along with the common development of our country's revolution, the youth movement and the work of the HCM Communist Youth Union are certain to take new steps forward and meet the needs of the new situation and missions.

5616

CSO: 4209/14

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

WORKERS' CONTROL TEAMS--Various provinces and cities have thus far set up a total of 552 workers' control teams, an increase of nearly 100 teams over last year. Since early this year, these workers' control teams have conducted more than 1,600 inspections in various sectors, such as trade, grain, communications and transportation, cultural, public health, housing and land management, financial pricing and so forth. They have detected more than 1,000 violations of management rules, thus contributing to averting negative phenomena in various distribution services catering to the welfare of cadres and the people. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV DIRECTIVE ON MEKONG RIVER DELTA

BK080331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has just issued a directive setting forth policies and measures to continue to implement resolution No 148-CP of 7 April 1981 of the Council of Ministers which dealt with agricultural development in the Mekong River delta in the period to come. The directive says:

The Mekong River delta is the key grain-producing area and also the largest comprehensive agricultural region of our country. After a year and a half of implementing resolution No 148-CP, the Mekong River delta has made progress in agricultural production. The cultivated area, productivity and paddy output have increased. The high-yield paddy areas have been expanded. Initial results have been obtained in the building of material and technical bases and the application of technological advances. Greater attention has been paid to the land adjustment and the transformation of production relations in agriculture. Many efforts have been made in the collection and purchase of agricultural products.

However, the results obtained are still limited as compared to the existing capabilities and requirements. Due attention has not been paid to increasing the yearly crops and carrying out intensive cultivation to increase paddy output. Subsidiary crop output has decreased. The development of industrial crop production and animal husbandry are inadequate. The exploitation of maritime products is not on a par with pre-war efforts. Forest destruction is serious. Land adjustment and agricultural cooperativization are slow. Agricultural transformation has not yet been associated with the transformation of industry and trade.

Resolution No 148-CP is the adoption of a general line and a specific economic line in conformity with the specific conditions of the Mekong River delta. In the remaining 3 years of the 1981-85 plan, localities and related sectors in the region must carry out the following main tasks satisfactorily in order to ensure the successful implementation of the resolution:

1. Accelerate basic investigations and zoning and planning work and reorganize production. In particular, planning work for high-yield rice areas and areas growing industrial crops and breeding animal species for export, must

be completed as soon as possible so that investment plans can be promptly drafted and implemented early in 1983. General and specific planning, measurement, registration, collection of data and adjustment of land must be completed in 1983.

In planning, appropriate production guidelines must be set for the Mekong River region. They must involve quickly increasing paddy yields; carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping--the present main task for the region; expanding the corn and sweet potato areas; boosting the production of soybeans, peanut and beans; enlarging sugarcane areas; vigorously developing the planting of jute, rush, mulberry, coconut trees and fruit trees; and accelerating the rearing of hogs, water buffaloes, cattle and fowl.

Regarding maritime products, we must fully use all bodies of water to raise maritime products, especially shrimp of all kinds of high export value; and develop fishing by hand and with the use of small motorized boats and ships.

The maritime products sector must expand its business and import-export activities in order to meet their own demands for fuel, engine spare parts and fishing equipment and tools.

In forestry, there must be positive measures to oppose the evil practice of destroying forests indiscriminately and to manage and protect existing forests satisfactorily. In 1982 and 1983, large-scale afforestation must be accelerated, and a movement must be launched among all people to plant trees to meet the local demands for lumber and firewood.

2. Accelerate the building of material and technical bases and the application of technological advances.

In water conservancy, irrigation projects must be built for immediate use, while long-term irrigation plans must be worked out. As an immediate goal, attention must be paid to building small and medium projects and exploiting the existing ones satisfactorily. We must seek the cooperation of various international organizations in building a number of projects.

With regard to the production of fertilizer, a movement must be initiated among the peasants to produce organic fertilizer, build pens for domestic animals and fully use all sources of fertilizer. This will make it possible for peasants to apply 3-4 tons of animal and green manure to each hectare, or more for high-yield rice areas. As for the availability of chemical fertilizer, either localities will be supplied with it by the state or they will produce it themselves. Localities will receive additional amounts of chemical fertilizer from the state if their own production is insufficient.

With regard to draft power and farm implements, efforts must be concentrated on building and consolidating state-operated tractor establishments. It is necessary to sell tractors to cooperatives and production collectives on a trial basis, to quickly increase the herds of draft buffaloes and cattle, to encourage peasant families to rear cattle and buffaloes and to meet the peasants' demands for manual farm tools.

With regard to crop seeds and animal species, the state, collectives and people must coordinate their efforts to ensure the production of sufficient good crop seeds and animal species. A network of establishments producing crop seeds must be set up in districts, cooperatives and production collectives. These establishments must coordinate with peasant families in producing good crop varieties. The task of protecting vegetation and veterinary work must be carried out intensively. Attention must be paid to guiding the people in satisfactorily preventing and eliminating blight and epidemics. Necessary means, vaccines and insecticide must be supplied sufficiently so that this task can be done comprehensively and actively and that damage and losses can be minimized.

With regard to electricity, fuel and machine spareparts must be made available. Every effort must be made to operate to full capacity the Tra Noc powerplant, diesel-operated power stations and existing power lines. Meanwhile, it is necessary to install more power lines, set up a power distribution network and increase the number of diesel-operated power stations for the Mekong River delta. We must economize and oppose the evil practice of stealing electricity.

With regard to the operation of agricultural machinery, it is necessary to build and reorganize the network of agricultural machines in provinces, districts, villages, cooperatives and production collectives. A division of work must be organized for this network in order to support agriculture most satisfactorily. A system of repairing machines and tools must be set up, while hand-operated and improved farm implements must be produced in sufficient quantities. The number of ironsmith and carpenter shops in villages, hamlets, cooperatives and production collectives must be increased to repair or make commonly used farm tools.

In the communications and transportation field, priority must be given to the development of maritime transportation and the building of sea and river ports. It is necessary to continue to dredge rivers, canals and port areas. Local manpower and means must be mobilized to building more rural roads, while efforts must be concentrated on promptly repairing national route 4 and interprovincial routes 30 and 80.

In the domain of building materials, the production and supply of building materials and structural parts for houses and other rural public utility projects must be accelerated. The Ministry of Building must adopt measures for managing the production of stone so that there will be sufficient stone for capital construction, for irrigation projects and other building sectors. It must help provinces, districts and villages build establishments producing bricks, tiles and roofing materials.

The movement to apply scientific and technological advances to production and the people's everyday life must be developed broadly. Research institutes, colleges and vocational middle schools must actually participate in the research and application of scientific and technological advances to production.

In the domain of supply of materials, this task must be done in accordance with plans in order to promptly support production. We must study ways to make the management and distribution of agricultural materials uniform and rational so as to save trouble for grassroots-level authorities.

It is necessary to set up more establishments processing agricultural and maritime products and feed for the livestock and, in each specific area, to associate the operation of these establishments with that of transportation establishments and establishments producing goods for local consumption and export.

3. Accelerate the distribution of labor.
4. Reorganize distribution and circulation work.
5. Develop the export potential of the Mekong River delta.
6. Accelerate land adjustment and the transformation of production relations.
8. Accelerate educational, health and cultural activities and the building of new rural areas.
8. Build and strengthen the district level and consolidate lower-level authorities.
9. Train and improve cadres.

Concerning the direction of implementation of these tasks, the directive says: Sectors and localities must take the initiative in achieving cooperation among themselves. Sectors must include tasks in support of agriculture in the Mekong River delta in their plans and, at the same time, adopt measures for implementing uniformly and improving these tasks so that problems can be solved promptly and effectively as soon as they arise. There must be a division of work among leading cadres, and sections of cadres specialized in certain matters must be set up.

Localities in the Mekong River delta are mainly responsible for implementing their local plans. The Council of Ministers is responsible for strengthening collective leadership over the agricultural development in the Mekong River delta.

The directive urges sectors and localities to pay great attention to, as an experiment, carrying out satisfactory leadership of the implementation of these tasks. They must promptly disseminate good experiences gained, and ensure that many good leadership examples will be set extensively. They must institute permanent control and supervision of the implementation of resolution No 148-CP so they can promptly determine what has been done correctly and detect and correct shortcomings.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HA NAM NINH CREATES NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Ha Nam Ninh Builds New Economic Zones in Province"]

[Text] Under the direct guidance of the provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee, and in close coordination with the sectors and echelons, the districts of Nghia Hung, Xuan Thuy, Tam Diep, Kim Son, and Hoang Long have positively built dams and dikes to reclaim land from the sea, cleared wasteland in order to expand the cultivated area, and sent people to the new economic zones.

During the first 6 months of the year the province as a whole cleared 450 hectares of wasteland, built water conservancy projects with an excavation volume of more than 50,000 cubic meters of soil, and sent 130 families, totalling 650 people (including 260 workers), to the new economic zones in the province. In addition, it built a number of other public welfare projects, in which more than 4 million dong in state capital have been invested since the beginning of the year.

With an investment of 1.9 million dong since the beginning of the year Nghia Hung District cleared 200 hectares of wasteland, excavated 24,000 cubic meters of earth in building dikes and digging canals and drainage ditches, build a stone jetty 24 meters long, and completed the construction of an irrigation sluice and a number of other welfare projects. During the past 6 months, the Tay Nam Dien area alone cleared and planted in rice 360 hectares of wasteland. The coming 10th month season has prospects for a good harvest. Tam Diep District cleared 170 hectares of wasteland, improved 10 hectares of hill-side tea land, completed a tea-processing building, and excavated 17,000 cubic meters of earth in digging canals and drainage ditches and building roads, Kim Son District cleared about 70 hectares of wasteland and planted them in rush, and sent 50 families to the Con Thoi New Economic Zone. Xuan Thuy District completed the construction of the Cai De culvert, which involved the excavation of more than 6,200 cubic meters.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PARTY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED USE OF DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Fully Utilize Domestic Raw Materials"]

[Text] In order to promote the production of consumer goods, the most important matter is to create stable and increasingly rich sources of raw materials. Our consumer goods industry has always relied in part on imported raw materials and in part on the exploitation of domestic sources. Domestic raw materials consist primarily of agricultural, forestry, and maritime products and the products of the industrial sectors, and in part of the substandard raw materials and waste products of the production and consumption processes. With regard to those sources of raw materials our direction is full exploitation. We go all-out to increase sources of export goods in order to import equipment and raw materials, especially those we are not yet able to produce in our country. But under the circumstances of our country's economy still having many imbalances and exports not yet making up for imports, the exploitation of domestic sources of raw materials and the gradual replacement of imported raw materials with domestic raw materials has an extremely important significance.

While the heavy industry sectors have not yet developed and the quantity of raw materials produced by industry is limited, the best possible exploitation of the sources of raw materials from agriculture, forestry, and fishing, as well as from mining, must receive special attention. Our country has many advantages for producing such raw materials, and they are necessary for the production of essential and ordinary consumer goods for the people. We can grow mulberry, raise silkworms, and grow cotton, jute, and the other fibrous crops in order to meet part of our clothing needs. By expanding the growing of industrial crops and food crops, from such long-term crops as rubber, tea, coffee, coconuts, lacquer, etc., to such short-term crops as tobacco, sugarcane, peanuts, sesame, beans, castor oil plants, etc., we can create conditions for developing the food processing industry and many other consumer goods. Wood, bamboo, rattan, and the other kinds of forestry products, as well as the aquatic flora and fauna are priceless sources of raw materials for many sectors and trades producing consumer goods and artistic products.

By following the direction of fully exploiting the agricultural, forestry, maritime, and mining sources, many localities have taken the initiative in creating conditions for stabilizing the supplying of raw materials for each kind of goods, thus expanding production. Hai Hung and Thai Binh were able to rapidly develop the jute

rug trade in the agricultural cooperatives because each province positively implemented plans to grow between 4,000 and 5,000 hectares of jute. Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa were able to attain a high output of rush mats and braided mats for export because they planned the growing of thousands of hectares of rush, and because the policies stimulating planting and purchasing. Quang Nam-Da Nang was able to produce many consumer goods to an important degree because it exploited the local sources of raw materials. Quang Ninh, Vinh Phu, Dong Nai, Song Be, and Lam Dong pay attention to investing in the exploitation of mineral products (kaolin, clay, gypsum) in order to develop the porcelain, earthenware, enamelware, and construction materials industry sectors. The provinces of the Mekong Delta have been able to increase their processing of agricultural products and maritime products and rapidly restore woven products because they have applied measures and policies for exploiting on-the-spot materials. The food industry has gradually combined the processing enterprises with the raw materials areas in a number of sectors.

The initial results that have been attained not only affirm the capabilities to overcome the immediate difficulties but also prove the great potential and long-term direction for resolving the problem of raw materials for the consumer goods industry. While drafting plans, to develop consumer goods, the nation and each locality must have plans to resolve the raw materials problem, with investment that is in the right direction and the right amounts, while also implementing the policies regarding grain, prices, and state purchasing, and stimulating the creation of raw materials areas and creating and exploiting increasingly large numbers of domestic sources in accordance with those plans.

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CSO: 4209/16

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COAL PRICES SAID TO VARY ACCORDING TO AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Le Thanh Dan: "Coal Prices in Ha Nam Ninh Not Yet Uniform"]

[Text] Although the Council of Ministers has issued a decision clearly indicating the materials prices and selling points in each locality, some places have not yet strictly implemented that decision and there still exists the situation of the arbitrary setting of prices. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, each unit sells coal at its own price. For example, at the Nam Dinh port (of the Ha Nam Ninh Coal Corporation) Vang Danh briquette coal No 5 sells for 350 dong per ton. At the same time, the Municipal Level-3 Corporation sells it at a price of 436.80 dong per ton, while the Construction Materials Supply Corporation sells it at 470 dong per ton. Those two units are customers of the coal corporation. The Municipal Level-3 Corporation buys coal from the coal corporation and then fills out wholesale invoices to earn 86.80 dong per ton.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH ZONES--Along with encouraging its people to resettle themselves in new economic zones in neighboring provinces, Ha Nam Ninh Province is stepping up the movement to build four new economic zones in Xuan Thuy, Nghia Hung, Kim Son and Tam Diep districts. The province has also devoted tens of thousands of workdays to embanking dikes along various rivers and building public utility projects in these new economic zones. [BK071327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82]

BANK ACTIVITIES DECISIONS ISSUED--Today NHAN DAN carries on page one and part of page four decision No 172 of the Council of Ministers regarding the handling of monetary, credit and payment matters in the days ahead. The decision says: All monetary, credit and payment activities of the state bank must be directed at supporting and promoting the development of production, expanding the circulation of goods, accelerating socialist transformation and helping to perfect the socialist management system. Through the monetary, credit and payment activities, the bank will develop its role of controlling and supervising economic activities, constantly improve the efficiency of capital, expand organized monetary circulation and repress and eliminate the bad practice of lending money at high interest rates. It will also fulfill its role as the center of cash, credit and payment in the national economy. [Text] [BK150424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

AGRICULTURE

LATEST AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORTS

OW140015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Text] Dear friends: Over the past week, sporadic moderate and heavy rains in a number of northern localities have provided sufficient water to help the rice blossom favorably. However, in the 6 provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, and Thanh Hoa, heavy rainfall has caused waterlogging over 54,000 hectares of rice. Thanks to those localities' concerted drainage efforts, only 10,000 hectares are now under water.

The main 10th-month rice is continuing to blossom very well on the days with favorable weather conditions: sunlight in the daytime and dew at night. As the provinces are continuing to control rice pests, the insect-ravaged acreage has noticeably decreased to 105,000 hectares--as against 352,000 hectares recorded on 25 September.

By 5 October, the provinces had harvested 24,000 hectares of rice, of 1.8 percent of the cultivated acreage, as against 75,000 hectares harvested by the same date last year. The provinces are racing against time in seeking to rapidly harvest the ripe rice and in making soil preparations for the winter crop.

The southern provinces are continuing to cultivate the 10th-month rice crop. So far, 1,865 million hectares have been planted, or more than 92 percent of the plan norms, as against 1.9 million hectares planted by this time last year. The rice is developing well in many localities, but rice pests have appeared in some.

By 5 October, the southern provinces had harvested 542,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice crop, or more than 82 percent of the cultivated acreage. This year's summer-fall crop yield in many localities is fairly good: about 30 quintals per hectare. The northern provinces have harvested 51,000 hectares of the fall crop, or 75.2 percent of the cultivated acreage. As torrential rains rarely occurred during the fall crop this year, the crop acreage lost to waterlogging is minimal, and the production yields are fairly good.

Over the past few days, heavy rains in a number of localities have rendered the prepared soil soggy, thus adversely affecting the speed of winter crop

cultivation, especially the cultivation of corn, sweet potatoes and soy beans whose growing period is going to run out in a few days. So far, these plants have been cultivated on 10,717 hectares, as against 51,906 hectares recorded this time last year, or just 20 percent of last year's cultivated acreage.

Localities are devoting their work force to cultivating the winter crop early to ensure that the cultivated acreage norms are met. So far, they have secured 816,000 tons of organic manure for the winter crop. They have fully prepared the soil on 26,000 hectares for rice seedling beds and plowed 22,000 hectares for the 5th-month rice crop. On the fully-prepared acreage, cooperatives have sown 61,000 hectares of azolla seeds, and as yet unsatisfactory acreage due to the current azolla seed shortage.

Dear friends: According to forecasts by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, approximately between 14-17 October, a wave of cold air will spawn rain in many localities. The average rainfall will be from 50-70 millimeters. The localities should pay attention to performing well the following major tasks:

1. Rapid harvesting of the early 10th-month rice crop so as to liberate the soil for the winter crop;
2. Prevention against, and control of, drought affecting the 10th-month rice crop;
3. Intensive prevention against and control of rice pests affecting the 10th-month rice crop;
4. As the growing period for sweet potatoes and corn is going to run out in a few days, those localities planning to cultivate those plants on large acreage should devote their work force to completing the planting by the end of the growing period, and strive to fulfill the winter crop cultivated acreage norms early;
5. Localities should make good preparations for seeds, fertilizer, and material supplies for the winter crop and the 1982-83 winter-spring crop;
6. The southern provinces should rapidly and neatly harvest the summer-fall crop, pay attention to saving seeds for the next year, satisfactorily tend the 10th-month rice crop, and make preparations for the material supplies and draft force for the 1982-83 winter-spring crop; and
7. The provinces should continue to administer prophylactic inoculations to livestock herds and work out plans to protect them from hunger and cold during the winter crop.

CSO: 4209/29

AGRICULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF WINTER CROP STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "This Year's Winter Crop"]

[Text] After a period of relatively favorable development, during the past several years winter season production has in many places stood still or declined due to a number of specific difficulties which have given rise to a number of incorrect ideological tendencies. From a previous high of more than 300,000 hectares (not counting duckweed), by 1980 the winter crop had declined to 260,000, and by 1981 it amounted to only 230,000 hectares. Total output, especially of grain, declined correspondingly. Recently the winter season has encountered such difficulties as chemical fertilizers and insecticides being supplied in smaller amounts than in the past, a scarcity of short-term, high-yield seeds, and late rain which impeded soil preparation and the maintenance of the seasonal schedule. The reduction of the early 10th month rice has resulted in limiting the expansion of the early winter season crops with high economic value. A number of specific policies regarding requisition-purchasing and prices have not yet truly stimulated the producers. At the same time, many local leadership echelons have not tightly guided winter season production and, along with the responsible sectors, paid attention to studying and solving the problems of the production bases. Therefore, there has arisen among workers and the base-level units a tendency to consider profits and losses, to think that since they are unable to meet the technical requirements as in the past the most profitable course is to reduce the area to suit their capabilities. Some people have arbitrarily changed the crop structure, replacing some grain crops with crops which bring about quick profits but do not require much effort, such as industrial crops and vegetables. Since the introduction of the new contracting-out system many people have even decided not to put out a winter crop or have done so as a mere formality, concentrating their labor and technical materials on the intensive cultivation of the 10th month and fifth month-spring rice crops, so that the more they surpass the contracted-out norm the more they will benefit.

The above-mentioned situation demands prompt resolution by the responsible echelons and sectors, in order to continue to develop the winter season and bring about real results.

This year's winter season must be expanded more than ever because of the urgent requirement of meeting the food needs and supplying products for export. With regard to area, we must endeavor to attain more than 300,000 hectares, equal to or greater than 1979, the year in which we attained the greatest area ever, with most of the area being set aside for food crops. During this year's winter season, in addition to the above-mentioned problems there are a number of specific technical difficulties. The early 10th month rice area has been restricted and the structure of the early 10th month rice varieties has been upset because of drought at the beginning of the 10th month season. That will directly hinder ensuring the area of the early winter season crops. There is a shortage of seedstock for a number of important winter season crops, such as white potatoes and cold-resistant vegetables and legumes. Many types of facilities and technical materials are in short supply. Furthermore, it is necessary to guard against late rainstorms, which create difficulty for soil preparation.

The harvesting of the early 10th month rice planting will begin at the end of September, which demands that we urgently prepare to plant the winter crop, so that as the harvesting is completed the soil can be prepared and the crop can be planted. Especially, the early plantings must be completed no later than mid-October.

The localities and production bases must review their winter plans and the actual situation of the 10th month rice plantings and the fields on which the winter crop will be put out, and compare them with the material-technical conditions that are prepared, especially draft power, seedstock, fertilizer, and insecticides, in order to ensure the necessary balance. All-out efforts must be made to ensure that the crop structure is in accordance with the plans originally drafted by the bases, especially with regard to food crops. In the event that it is necessary to replace them with other crops, all-out efforts must be made to replace them with crops of the same time -- one grain crop must be replaced by another grain crop -- in order to avoid unnecessarily upsetting the structure. In the event that there is a shortage of seedstock of such temperate-zone crops as white potatoes, black beans, etc., all-out efforts must be made to plant many tropical crops, such as sweet potatoes, corn, soybeans, etc., in order to ensure the area and total-output plans. Many types of short-term vegetables and legumes are capable of being planted one after the other in the 4 or 5 months of the winter season by crop rotation, companion cropping, and catch cropping. The various kinds of winter crops may be planted and harvested in many cycles from the end of September to the end of November. The planting period of a number of crops, such as second-season kohlrabi, duckweed, etc., may be extended to December or to January of the following year.

Transforming the winter season into a principal production season in the annual agricultural plan is an important direction of struggle of the localities in the north. That is a campaign with a revolutionary significance in many regards. In addition to the all-out efforts of the workers and production bases in expanding the winter season in accordance with state plans the echelons and sectors, and the responsible sectors must directly help the basic-level production bases resolve their problems and overcome their difficulties by supplying materials in correct accordance with plans and implementing policies to encourage workers to put out winter crops.

The winter crop plans must create specialized cultivation and intensive cultivation areas so that it can become an important part of the annual production structure in the northern provinces, with the formula: two rice crops plus one dry winter crop. Thus the winter crop and the two rice crops will become a new, progressive structure which brings about high economic effectiveness. Therefore, in the new contracting-out system it is necessary to integrate the winter crop with the two rice crops by implementing the new contracting-out system with regard to all winter season tasks, thus creating advantages for putting out both the 10th month crop and the fifth month-spring crop.

The guiding role of the district echelon has a decisive significance with regard to putting out the winter crop in the scope of the district. The district drafts winter-season plans on the basis of the specialized cultivation areas and the crop structure in the district, as well as each cooperative, in accordance with the soil conditions of each area. The district guides the cooperative management boards in managing winter-season production in correct accordance with plans that have been approved by the district. The district directly helps the cooperatives solve their problems according to the capability of the district and obtains the help of the upper echelon and the sectors for the basic-level units.

By striving to gradually stabilize the winter season and rapidly meet the requirements of high output and economic effectiveness we can contribute practically to resolving the problems of food and export goods.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

10TH MONTH RICE PLANTING--At present the 10th-month rice planted on over 3.3 million hectares throughout the country is growing under favorable weather conditions. All localities are continuing to care for and protect the rice crop in order to achieve a high yield. The 10th-month rice of the northern provinces, especially the main planting, is continuing to blossom thanks to good weather and is developing good, firm grains. Despite all the good signs, the northern provinces are intensively guiding efforts to control waterlogging in low-lying ricefields in the wake of recent rains, and continuing to prevent and control diseases and harmful insects until the harvest. At the close of the transplanting period, the southern provinces had planted the 10th-month rice on 1.865 million hectares, fulfilling more than 92 percent of the area plan--with the provinces from Thuang Hai south accounting for 1.645 million hectares. Many provinces have finished their cultivation plans. Meanwhile, a number of coastal provinces have continued to plant the last 10th-month rice. At present the 10th-month rice of the southern provinces is growing well but diseases and harmful insects have appeared here and there. All provinces are continuing to guide the people in caring for the rice crop and protect it from diseases and harmful insects. [Text] [BK121433 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82]

THUAN HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 15 September, Minh Hai Province had collected 11,420 tons of grain produced in the summer-fall crop season. This figure represents 50 percent of the planned norm. Ninh Hai District and Phan Rang and Thap Cham cities are currently taking the lead in grain collection in the province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Oct 82 BK]

CUU LONG RICE COLLECTION--As of 20 September, Cuu Long Province had collected 14,000 tons of rice from the summer-fall crop season. Thus, together with the quantities of 10th-month rice and winter-spring rice already collected, the province has fulfilled 91.53 percent of the planned norm for grain collection in 1982. [BK071327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82]

HAI HUNG WINTER-SPRING CROP--Hai Hung Province recently held a ceremony to receive a labor order, first class, awarded by the Council of State for its 1982 winter-spring crop production achievements. The province planted 114,189 hectares of winter-spring rice, overfulfilling plan norm by 2 percent. Many agricultural cooperatives have paid their debts and sold their excess paddy to

the state at agreed-upon price. The province is striving to fulfill its grain obligation plan norm for this year which amounts to 160,000 tons or 50,000 tons more than the previous year. [BK091449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 82]

HAU GIANG RICE HARVEST--In this year's summer-fall crop season, Hau Giang planted rice on 84,000 hectares--105 percent of the planned area--scoring an increase of more than 12,000 hectares over the last crop season. By the end of September, Hau Giang had reaped the summer-fall rice on 84 percent of the cultivated area, scoring a record yield averaging 35 quintals per hectare--a 5-quintal increase over the last summer-fall crop season. [BK140300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Oct 82]

CUU LONG RICE HARVEST--Cuu Long Province has reaped the summer-fall rice on 56,500 hectares or almost 90 percent of the cultivated area, scoring an average per-hectare yield of 28 quintals. Meanwhile, the province has planted the 10th-month rice on 149,200 hectares, fulfilling 65 percent of the area plan. [BK140300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82]

DONG THAP RICE HARVEST--As of 5 October, Dong Thap Province had harvested nearly 40,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice--nearly 85 percent of the sown acreage--with the rice output averageing 27 quintals per hectare, an increase of more than 3 quintals over last year's summer-fall crop. [BK140300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Oct 82]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES RICE HARVEST--According to VNA, southern provinces and cities to date have harvested 542,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, more than 82 percent of the cultivated area. The pace of harvest was slow in Dong Nai, Kien Giang and Ben Tre provinces, while other provinces have completed or almost completed the harvest of their summer-fall rice. According to an initial estimate, the average yield of harvested area of these southern provinces is 28.8 quintals per hectare, or almost 4 quintals per hectare more than the previous crop. [Text] [BK140304 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CAM PHA USES HEAT-TREATED ANTHRACITE TO SMELT IRON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Cao Minh Nghiep: "Cam Pha Central Machinery Factory Smelts Iron By Using Heat-Treated Anthracite"]

[Text] The Cam Pha Central Machinery Factory in the past used foreign-bought coking coal to smelt iron. But after the end of 1981 coke became scarce, so the factory came up with the method of smelting iron by using Mao Khe coal with a high calorie content. The quality of iron was not ensured, the furnaces were often blocked, and the workers found it difficult to operate them.

In order to improve the quality of grey iron, overcoming the blocking of furnances, and reduce the coal transportation expenses, the metals smelting office studied the improvement and use of vertical kilns to heat-treat anthracite in the locality in place of Mao Khe coal. After many trial runs, the anthracite of the Cam Pha area failed to meet the calorie standards for smelting iron and the quality of the iron did not meet the requirements. The metals smelting office, coordinating with the casting department, persistently experimented, sought ways to improve the vertical kiln compartment, and calculated rational changes in the amount of oxygen supplied in order to attain high temperatures. Because they were able to avoid obstructing the kiln, reduced the dust and improved the working conditions of the workers, they were able to double the iron output, and increased the flexibility and ductility of the iron. With the use of local anthracite by means of new heat-treating methods, the quality of the iron is better than that of iron smelted with Mao Khe high-calorie content coal.

Not satisfied with the initial results, the metals smelting office carried out further studies and refinements in order to experiment with smelting iron alloys with high mechanical durability, and contributed to positively resolving difficulties regarding materials, reducing the importation of parts, and reducing production costs. For every ton of iron smelted, 400 kilograms of heat-treated anthracite must be used. If that type of coal is used, every year the factory can save 52,000 dong, both fully utilizing the existing sources of anthracite in the locality and taking the initiative in creating materials for production by the factory.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

STEEL EXPORTS--The Thai Nguyen Cast-Iron and Steel Corporation has exported 700 tons of rolling steel, 40,000 [word indistinct] and other products worth \$300,000. This money will be used for materials, machinery and equipment for production. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SECOND PHASE OF BAI BANG PAPER MILL CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Bai Bang Paper Mill in Vinh Phu Completes Second Phase 5 Months Before Deadline"]

[Text] Competing to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the anniversaries of the August Revolution and National Day (2 September), the cadres and workers of the Bai Bang Paper Mill project in Vinh Phu, with the assistance of Swedish technicians, have taken many steps to effectively contract out the project and each task, stepped up the construction rate to complete the second phase, and used domestic raw materials to produce pulp and paper during the last days of August 1982, 5 days before the deadline.

After 18 months of constructing the second phase, by the end of August 1982 Construction Corporation No 3 of the Ministry of Building, the construction unit of the Railroad General Department, the Bai Bang Paper Mill, Road and Bridge Corporation No 6, etc., had completed 12 major project items: the pulp department, paper-pulping machine No 2, the chemical department, the soda recovery department, the steam recovery boiler, the Lo River port, the electricity department, the phase-two pipeline bridge project, the electricity system, the road and railroad systems, the steam boilers, etc.

Machinery Installation Enterprise No 3 of the Ministry of Building, the unit in charge of installing the various kinds of equipment and machinery in the second of equipment and machinery in the second phase, coordinated with technicians in applying many measures to step up the construction rate, such as contracting out projects and tasks, organizing many volunteer night shifts to overcome the scarcity of high-level welders. Paper-pulping machine No 2 was completed and turned over 41 days before the deadline, with labor productivity that was 150 to 200 percent above the norm. The Bai Bang machinery installation unit brought into play the cadres' guidance ability and the workers' skills, so nearly all of the project items that were contracted out were completed 5 to 41 days.

Recently the Bai Bang Construction Enterprise of the Ministry of Building's Construction Corporation No 22 urgently completed the system to load and unload raw materials and cargo shipped via the Lo River in order to serve the mill before the rainy season, while also completing all of the remaining construction.

In the process of installing the equipment and machinery, the Bai Bang Paper Mill sent machinery operators to the production lines to help in the installation and become familiar with modern equipment. After the machinery was turned over, most of the workers were able to do a good job of operating the automated production lines. By the end of August the mill had produced nearly 6,000 tons of paper and more than 10 million students notebooks in preparation for the new school year. The mill also prepared more than 2,000 tons of raw materials, such as linden wood and bamboo, to produce wood pulp and process it into paper, beginning on 25 August 1982.

Achieving accomplishments to commemorate the August Revolution and National Day (2 September), during the first 20 days of August 1982 Machinery Installation Combine 69 of the Ministry of Building's Machinery Installation Enterprise Federation and the Utilities Installation Enterprise of Construction Corporation 18 installed 989 tons of equipment and machinery, and 1,200 meters of water pipes, to serve turbine No 1 of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant.

Thus by mid-August 1982 10,189 tons of machinery and equipment and steel structural components, and nearly 40 kilometers of pipes of the various kinds at the turbine No 1 site. Such important project items as steam boiler No 1, steam boiler No 2, the activating auxiliary boiler, a 110 kilovolt transformer station, turbine No 1, and the coal pulverizing machinery of the bunker department had installed 50 to 90 percent of the volume of their equipment and machinery. The final welds of steam boiler No 1 are being perfected so that its pressure can be tested to commemorate the 37th National Day on 2 September.

In the machinery area, the turbine installation unit of the machinery installation enterprise installed 600 tons of equipment and machinery, including a turbine frame, a generator, an exciter, and water-pumping, oil-pumping, and chemical-treatment machinery. Especially, the unit safely installed a generator stator weighing more than 100 tons and adjusted the turbine's high-pressure and low-pressure cylinders.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG EXPORT--By the end of September, Hai Hung Province had exported 180 million dong worth of goods, fulfilling 85 percent of the year's plan. Agricultural products accounted for 70 percent of the province's exported goods. Beside the main export goods, which consist of jute and jute carpets, over the past 9 months the province has exported more than 1,200 tons of garlic, 1,300 tons of bananas, over 100 tons of beans, peanuts and sesame, and almost 200 tons of carrots. [BK140300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Oct 82]

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

ROAD BUILDING IN LAOS--Various units of construction corps No 64 during the past 9 months helped Laos move 412,000 cubic meters of earth, surface 16.8 kilometers with asphalt, build 3 big bridges and 28 sewers, achieving 72 percent of the plan norms. The road building site No 674 and the bridge construction team No 75 had completed route No 7 before schedule and turned it over to the Lao authorities on 23 July 1982. [BK091449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82]

UHF RADIO TRANSMITTER--Assisted by the broadcasting technical management element of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission, the Vam Co radio station in Long An Province inaugurated UHF radio transmitter on 23 September 1982. In the past, the Vam Co radio station has duly contributed to propagating various tasks regarding production, grain procurement, the drafting of youths into the army, and the building of a new way of life and new socialist man. The Vam Co District Party Committee is planning to establish wired radio stations in all villages within the district before the end of 1982. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Oct 82]

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

MEETING ON LABOR SAFETY FOR PETROLEUM WORKERS

BK080258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Article by Eng (Mai Dinh Chin): "Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship in the Task of Providing Labor Safety for the Petroleum and Natural Gas Prospecting Zone"]

[Text] The recent meeting of personnel in charge of labor safety for petroleum workers with the men from great Lenin's country at the labor safety detachment headquarters was imbued with feelings of noble internationalism and with the warm fraternity of the great socialist family.

The Soviet comrades took a great deal of time to tell us about the development of the petroleum and natural gas industry and the tasks of ensuring labor safety and protecting the environment in the petroleum exploiting areas in the Soviet Union.

The task of prospecting for petroleum and natural gas is considered a heavy, dangerous and noxious task second only to the coal mining industry. The Soviet party and Government has always paid attention to this task and has emphasized the task of ensuring labor safety for petroleum workers.

Dealing with this matter, Comrade (Manendov), general director of the joint enterprise, reported that the Soviet party and Government has always encouraged and commended those directors who have spent a lot of money on labor safety, stressing that of course only scientific measures can be effective. The Soviet Government is said to have spent hundreds of millions of rubles every year for petroleum labor safety.

The task of prospecting for petroleum and natural gas is very heavy and dangerous. It is all the more so when the prospecting areas are at sea. Workers on drilling rigs have to withstand rain, wind, sun radiation, noise, chemical action and radioactivity. Moreover, the machinery and equipment on the rigs are very heavy while workers have to work under high pressure and on a heavy shift rotation basis. These are the main factors which can easily cause accidents among workers. Consequently, labor safety must be emphasized properly here otherwise accidents can occur easily causing incalculable losses in human lives and materials.

We listened attentively to the general director outlining the basic prospects for probing and exploiting petroleum and natural gas in Vietnam by the joint (VIET-SO Petro) enterprise. After carefully analyzing the strategic significance of petroleum and natural gas, (Manendov) continued: Not only the Vietnamese people but also the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are anxiously waiting for success in the drilling. The responsibility of the joint enterprise in prospecting for mineral oil is therefore very heavy and urgent yet very glorious.

Turning to (Hong Hai Vy), M.S., Comrade (Manendov) continued: It is quite correct and necessary that you--our Vietnamese comrades--have raised the question of coordinating with (VIET-SO Petro) to initiate the study of petroleum labor safety. I fully agree to the scientific cooperation program that you have prepared. I understand that this matter is completely new and unfamiliar to you. We will exchange our experiences between us. We always trust in your ability.

On the day when I worked at the joint (VIET-SO Petro) enterprise, the management of the labor safety detachment made a proposal to the Soviet comrades for the study and modification of the labor safety suit and for a rational work and rest system for the workers installing the drilling rigs. This proposal is being implemented. The detachment has offered six labor safety suits to (VIET-SO Petro) and is having more made.

You have to go out to the drilling rigs to be aware of the hardships--heat and noise--endured by workers there. On the rigs, burning and glaring sun exhaust workers and strain their eyes, making them mistake colors, perspire a lot and thirst. The more water they drink, the more profusely they perspire and the more quickly they are exhausted. It is obvious that the installation of the rigs' structural parts has already raised many labor safety problems to be studied and resolved before work can actually begin.

This morning, after visiting the detachment's laboratories, Comrade (Vaphilia Yakoletv), the chief labor safety officer of the joint (VIET-SO Petro) enterprise, cheerfully told us: I really admire you, my Vietnamese comrades. At a time when you are still short of all kinds of machinery and equipment, you still have achieved much valuable work, especially in studying and helping (VIET-SO Petro) get its labor safety equipment. The chief environment protection officer has promised to give us many documents to study. All the above are realistic manifestations of the friendship and fraternity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the current task of prospecting for petroleum and natural gas.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'NHAN DAN' ON CONFERENCE ON VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

BK100358 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 82, pp 1, 4

[Report on 10 September conference held by the Central Educational Reform Committee under the chairmanship of Premier Pham Van Dong]

[Text] On 10 September the Central Education Reform Committee held its 10th conference under the chairmanship of Premier Pham Van Dong to discuss measures to step up the task of providing vocational guidance and rationally using the general education high school graduates. The conferrees reviewed the part year's achievements in implementing the Council of Ministers' decision on this matter.

During the past school year, facts demonstrate that the policy of providing vocational guidance and using general education high school graduates is correct. In the task of providing vocational guidance we must fulfill three duties satisfactorily: Giving professional orientation, conducting occupational training and arranging jobs for the young generations. In the general education schools, the task of vocational guidance must be implemented on the basis of enhancing the quality of education comprehensively while at the same time resolving the problems of job training and stabilizing job arrangement for graduates. The vocational guidance plan must be connected closely with the labor division plan and be aimed at developing the economy. The vocational guidance task must be the duty of the entire party and society.

In the primary schools of general education, vocational guidance must be organized in the terminal grades of Level II. After student finishes the primary level of general education, large numbers of them must be oriented toward job-training schools and courses so that they can participate in productive labor in a self-conscious and highly productive manner. This young workforce will be assigned local jobs in agriculture, the production of consumer and export goods and some industrial sectors which support agriculture. We should train some qualified youths to be production management cadres for assignment to cooperatives and localities.

The general education high schools should be reorganized to be able to fulfill the mission of forming a class of workers with good general education and technical knowledge and who can readily participate in technical work or

attend further professional training. The schools must simultaneously prepare a certain number of qualified students for training to be scientific and technical cadres. The number of students selected annually for college and high education does not exceed 10 percent of the graduates from high schools.

Apart from the general education high schools, we should consolidate and expand the work-study and supplementary job-training middle schools. The Central Educational Reform Committee unanimously agreed to let the Education Ministry experimentally open some general and technical-education high schools to provide a middle-level, general and technical education to students to meet the needs of each production sector. It also agreed unanimously to authorize the general department of vocational training to open some pilot vocational schools to train some skilled workers who have only a high school education.

It is necessary to define specifically the vocational guidance mission for the general education high schools in line with the situation in each zone. In those areas where education has developed to a high standard with large numbers of general education high school students, these students must be prepared and encouraged to join professional schools--in order to create a workforce to primarily meet the local requirements--or to engage in productive labor immediately after graduation from the high schools. At the same time, we should also prepare a small number of these students for professional high schools or for college and higher education. In those areas where education is still underdeveloped, such as in the Mekong Delta, the Tay Nguyen highlands and the northern mountainous areas, students must be guided in their struggle to further their general education from the primary to the secondary levels. There should be plans to train all graduates from the general education schools--either primary or secondary--into scientific and technical cadres, technical workers and professional personnel for assignment to the various production units, economic and cultural sectors, and armed forces in localities.

In providing vocational guidance for large numbers of students already engaged in productive labor to join the various economic sectors in the country, we should pay attention to expanding the network of classes and specialized schools so that talented students can develop themselves in all areas of work and study and not only in culture and mathematics. For handicapped children or youths who have passed the age for attending normal, general education schools, we should promptly place them under the combined system of general education and job training.

In order to really enhance the quality of political education and technical training, we should readjust the teaching plan of general education schools and prepare well these two curricula with the cooperation of key scientific cadres.

The vocational training sector is faced with the heavy task of fulfilling the job training demands of hundreds of thousands of general education school graduates. Apart from the regular long-term vocational schools that train industrial workers, we should expand the network of simple forms of vocational

training centers and other short-term training courses conducted by public and private organizations. The regular vocational schools should make full use of their potential in teachers and training equipment to conduct short-term vocational training courses for all youths who want to learn some skills on their own.

With regard to those professional schools and classes, colleges and higher education schools opened in the economic zones and provinces, we should study how to adopt various forms and systems suitable to local conditions to train scientific and technical cadres. Large numbers of graduates from the general education high schools should be also encouraged to join these schools.

It is of great political and social significance that we should continue to train and use general education school graduates and arrange jobs for them. The people's committee at all echelons is mainly responsible for students' job placement depending on the local labor-division plan. They should be employed in jobs where they can develop their educational background. In the rural areas, students should be educated to like agricultural jobs and professions and be instilled with patriotism and a will to enrich the country. The problem we should deal with immediately is how to place hundreds of thousands of educated youths in the major cities in jobs useful to society. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union should consider this the most important task in its current youth-proselyting action.

All educational sectors should improve their training plans, study curricula and vocational programs. They must procure sufficient textbooks and guidance books. In order to have technical teachers and professional counselors, we should adopt several forms of basic and advanced training for teachers. We should conduct advanced cultural and skill training for teachers, transfer some scientific and technical cadres to general education schools, consolidate vocational training teachers' schools and technical teachers' training courses, and mobilize all scientific and technical cadres, skilled workers and artists who work outside the education sector. The Council of Ministers and the People's Committee at all levels will continue to determine more clearly the responsibility of sectors--especially the economic-technical sectors and the primary production installations--for providing vocational guidance, conducting job training and arranging jobs for the young generations. The state will publish policies to define the responsibility of primary production units, encourage technical cadres and workers to participate in vocational training by opening vocational classes, and urge schools to actually produce material wealth.

The central educational reform committees and the education councils at all echelons are temporarily charged with organizing and managing the vocational guidance tasks. There should be specialized elements in charge of this task.

The conferrees unanimously agreed to appoint Comrade Tran Dai Nghia--the rector of Vietnam Institute of Science--to coordinate among the Education Ministry, the Higher and Vocational Education Ministry and the general department of vocational training to prepare the general program of technical education for the general education schools. The Central Educational Reform Committee has decided to help Hanoi accelerate the vocational guidance task and will discuss this matter in the next conference.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

THEFT OF HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS DECRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Sinh: "Stop the Stealing of Antiques"]

[Text] Recently many antiques merchants have operated rather strongly in a number of areas. They purchase antiques from gangs which steal them from temples and pagodas and historical remains. Many bronze statues, vases, bronze urns, etc., have been lost in a number of historical remains areas. In a number of localities, because the cadres and people are conscious of protecting vestiges and have a high degree of vigilance they have promptly discovered criminals and confiscated evidence. Dong Tao Village in Chau Giang District, Hai Hung Province, arrested someone who stole a bronze urn weighing 15 kilograms. and many other antiques, from the Da Hoa temple. The public security organ of Kim Mon District arrested a gang which dealt in antiques, and confiscated ornamental jars, bronze vials, and many valuable objects. But there are also still many historical vestiges, such as the Da Hoa temple and the Phu Thi Pagoda (in Chau Giang District), the Nghia Hung temple, etc., in which thieves have stolen many antiques because of inadequate protection. More serious, the Giam Xa pagoda in Cam Son Village, Cam Binh District, lost 50 statues.

The reason for that situation is that the local administrations still regard lightly the protection of the nation's cultural heritage and do not fully realize the value of the antiques. Therefore, they lack a spirit of carefully protecting them. At many historical sites, the relevant organs have not assigned people to protect them.

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